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NEW 'MATERIAL INCENTIVES' FOR WORKERS INTRODUCED

AU090828 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "A Better Harmony Between Moral and Material Incentives, and Between the Interests of Society and Those of the Individual"]

[Excerpt] The Ninth AWP Congress set new objectives for the nation's socioeconomic development in the eighth 5-year period. Within this framework it determined that the development of productive forces must be accompanied by the further refinement of various aspects of socialist relations in production. Therefore, emphasis was placed on the need for more extensive use of moral and material incentives for the labor and productivity of individuals and workers' collectives. As Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the Ninth AWP Congress: "Regarding incentives, the party's policy must be correctly understood and applied. While priority must be given to moral incentives, material incentives must not be neglected. This must be borne in mind especially in the case of those collectives and individuals who exceed plan targets, and even more so in the case of those who come up with inventions and plans for rationalization which lead to noticeable benefits for the economy."

In implementing these instructions and tasks laid down by the ninth party congress for the further refinement of relations in distribution and exchange, the Council of Ministers recently made important decisions, including Decree No 446 of 19 December 1986 for the encouragement of increased production through wages; Decree No 441 of 19 December 1986, "On the Better Use of Additional Material Incentives and Special Funds" and Decree No 16 of 21 January 1987, "On the Evaluation and Assessment of Economic-Financial Activity in Socialist Enterprises."

These decrees seek, through economic levers, to stimulate a still higher level of mobilization among the working masses in meeting and surpassing plan targets, in boosting the quantity, quality, and variety of their output, and in improving efficiency in production as a whole, particularly in those sectors of special economic importance. In this way, a more correct harmony will be achieved between the interests of society and those of collectives and individuals, with priority always going to the general good. As is well known, these interests are rooted in the people's economic needs. In order to meet them, the party has implemented a correct policy in the field of distribution and incentives. Remuneration according to labor and on the basis of volume, quality, and material expenditure, has always played, and continues to play, the most important role in this area. This principle has been applied while considering the characteristics of each branch of the economy.

The present decrees by the Council of Ministers and the introduction of wage incentives in some sectors and for certain products, on the basis of the experience gained in the chrome and oil industries, represent a fuller and more coherent application of the principle of remuneration according to labor. They appreciate labor conditions more, the greater difficulty of certain tasks, and the value these jobs have for society, especially in certain important fields. Our economy and national require more chrome, copper, coal, livestock products, etc. While encouraging increased production high quality and low costs through these decrees, society and the state are simultaneously honoring and rewarding the people and their difficult but respected professions, including those of miner, steelworker, stock raiser, and so on. So, for example, those who work underground in copper and pyrite mines, fulfill and exceed norms, and are never absent without cause, will be given a bonus of up to 2 percent above their wage for each 1 percent of output above plan, depending on the proportion of copper in the ore. [paragraph continues]

When they put in their hours and discharge their duties under the plan, coal miners will be given up to 2 percent above their wage for each 1 percent improvement in quality above the plan. Workers in copper and chrome enrichment works and in metal smelting plants will be given additional remuneration for each 1 percent increase on the productivity scale. Technical, administrative, and managerial personnel are also included here. Improved remuneration has also been fixed for labor and long service in certain professions, such as weavers and spinners. For these jobs, which also cover lathe operators, the reduction of the retirement age by 5 years is another important measure. To give a further incentive to the livestock sector, shepherds, workers caring for young animals, and brigades with high productivity are to be remunerated.

These steps create conditions for noticeable, beneficial improvements to the economy and society as a whole, through increased production and efficiency. From a 1-percent increase in mineral processing alone, thousands of tons of copper, coal, and concentrate can be gained. This is the greatest and most important achievement, which affects us all. However, along with this, a significant number of workers will receive a considerable bonus as an incentive over and above their wage. Similarly, in agriculture the incentives reach 15 to 30 percent for these categories of workers.

While maintaining the wage as the basis criterion in distribution, the party has always correctly employed material bonuses as an incentive within defined limits, without affecting the priority given to moral stimuli. Within this framework, the Council of Ministers decree makes improvements in the creation and use of special funds. Their goal is to encourage every collective to meet and surpass planned targets in quantity and quality. The amount of these funds may be up to 1 percent above those allocated for wages. These funds are to be created in enterprises, ministries, central and scientific research institutes, and the Executive Committees of District People's Councils. At the same time the use of special funds as a stimulus will be refined both for collectives as a whole and individuals who achieve noteworthy successes in certain important fields, such as the further advance of the technical-scientific revolution, meeting and exceeding plan targets, and solving problems of particular importance to the economy. Of the special fund, 30 percent will be used to reward those who come up with inventions or ideas for rationalization, 30 percent for outstanding workers who meet and exceed plan targets, and the balance for the satisfaction of common cultural and social needs of collectives. [passage omitted]

SOVIET PUBLICATION OF 'DOCTOR ZHIVAGO' ATTACKED

AU061611 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 25 Feb 87 p 4

[Agron Tocaj article: "Reviving the Dead -- Behind the Publication of Pasternak in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The name Pasternak is appearing more frequently in reports by Soviet news agencies and papers. It was reported recently that NOVY MIR will publish his notorious novel, "Doctor Zhivago". To understand why -- 30 years after its publication in the west -- this book is now seeing the light of day in the Soviet Union -- we should say a few words about its content.

The novel covers the events of the first years of the October Revolution up to start of World War II. In his book, Pasternak attempts to sling mud at the revolution in its initial stages and then later at the glorious epoch of Lenin and Stalin. [paragraph continues]

According to the events described by Pasternak, the revolution made no distinction between its enemies and other sections of the population. Anyone who was not Red was treated as an enemy. Revolutionary commanders are portrayed as upstart, immoral, and corrupt bandits, who use the revolution as a way of gaining personal power. In "Doctor Zhivago" Pasternak attempts to pass off a major deception -- that the revolution, not only at its start but also at the time of the Civil War and its later period of consolidation, followed a policy of indiscriminate terror and found most of its victims among the innocent.

Pasternak's work is no accidental phenomenon. It is a product of Khrushchevite treachery. The base attacks on Stalin's character made by Khruschev from the podium at the 20th Congress paved the way in the Soviet Union for the flowering of decadent and counterrevolutionary literature, with Pasternak himself as its principal representative.

What then is the explanation for the banning of the novel under Khrushchev and later, of Pasternak's expulsion for the Soviet Writer's League? Pasternak went much further in his work than the Kremlin chiefs wanted at the time. The novel not only attacks Stalin, but stages an exceptionally vicious and brazen assault on Lenin and the October Revolution. The Soviet leadership had already betrayed the ideals of October, but was still attempting to keep up appearances. They were trying to convince the public at home and abroad that the Soviet Union was continuing to advance on the socialist road. Under such conditions, the publication and open approval of ultrareactionary works such as "Doctor Zhivago" would have been too compromising.

Nevertheless, due to its deeply antisocialist spirit and the mud it slings at the revolution, "Doctor Zhivago" could not be left unexploited by the Kremlin. Pasternak was formally condemned. But one fine day in 1958 "Doctor Zhivago" turned up in Western stores, just like Khrushchev's "secret" speech at the 20th congress. This created a big fuss and understandable commotion! Western propaganda could not fail to exploit the valuable gift placed in its hands by Soviet revisionism. The novel was praised to the skies for its "values," and its author was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1959.

And now, 30 years later, "Doctor Zhivago" will be published in the Soviet Union too. Why? The answer is simple. Publishing "Doctor Zhivago" at home serves Gorbachev's present policies. With such steps, Gorbachev is seeking to distance himself from his predecessors. At the same time he is attempting to present himself to the public as a new type of leader, democratic and progressive. He is trying to portray the past, especially the Stalinist era, as a dark period, a time of evils which must never be repeated. And for the same reason it has been necessary to pursue the supposedly democratic "reforms" he is making in all fields.

As a point of foreign policy, by publishing a symbolicly antisocialist book, the Kremlin leadership is seeking to persuade the West that it has seriously embarked on the road toward a liberalism no different from the Western strain.

Seen from this angle, the publication of "Doctor Zhivago" is another clear sign for writers in the Pasternak mold. They have been given the "green light" for more "Doctor Zhivagos."

'ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION' ON BULGARIAN TURKS

AU091527 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Feb 87 pp 1, 2, 3 and 4

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT "Roundtable Discussion" on "The Rights Which Concern Inhabitants of Our Planet" -- edited by reporters Lilyana Spasova and Yordan Yordanov -- in Sofia, date not given]

[Excerpts] The second session of the Vienna CSCE member-states meeting continues its work in the Austrian capital. It is the third round of the all-European process that began in Helsinki in the first half of the seventies. The forum's task is not only to assess results of the Helsinki Final Act's implementation in the 3 years since the Madrid meeting, but also to open up new opportunities for strengthening peace and good-neighborly relations in Europe. Plans call for the meeting to conclude on 31 July 1987. This is the deadline by which participants in the Vienna session must agree on a final document. While there is not much time left, there is still some. The question is how this time will be used.

An important current in the second session's work will be questions of human rights and cooperation in the humanitarian sector, or as the subject is called, "the third basket."

Human rights -- this is a rather broad concept, but at the same time, an exceptionally tangible one. Man is born to live, but to live in freedom and happiness. The right to life is imposed by nature itself, in the unending cycle of the human race's reproduction.

Today the question of human rights is among the most important issues over which an acute struggle is waged between two ideologies -- the socialist and bourgeois ideologies.

This was precisely the subject of a "roundtable discussion" at the OTECHESTVEN FRONT editorial board headquarters attended by Lyuben Kulishev, National Assembly deputy and chairman of the Bulgarian UN Association; Ambassador Konstantin Grigorov, leader of several delegations to international forums, and Senior Scientific Fellow Velko Vulkanov, candidate of juridical sciences. [passage omitted]

OSTECHESTVEN FRONT: What can we say about the attacks and campaigns against our country? We are talking about insinuations concerning violations of human rights in our country, or, to be more precise, about the process of national revival [vuzroditelen protses] accomplished here.

[Konstantin Grigorov: The slanderous campaign which Turkey has recently conducted against our country on the question of Bulgarian Muslims should be analyzed in the context of imperialist propaganda designed to discredit socialism by taking advantage of the human rights issue. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has been and continues to be the target of numerous campaigns of this type. Let us recall the "Antonov case," the accusations about our alleged involvement in smuggling arms, supporting terrorism, and so on.

What about the Turkish accusations against us? They demand that we recognize their right to "protect" part of the Bulgarian population. They assert that Bulgarian Muslims are some kind of "minority" and refer to bilateral agreements, the Helsinki Final Act, and even the Treaty of Neuilly. These are absurd claims. No official document has ever mentioned any "national minority." These claims are unfounded on all counts -- historical, legal, and factual. We can describe them as an outrage toward our people, who lived for as long as 5 centuries under Ottoman oppression. [paragraph continues]

Does religion determine national consciousness? These are two entirely different things. Bulgarian Muslims have asserted their Bulgarian national consciousness. No one has the right to impose any other national feelings on them.

Turkey's claims are the result of pan-Turkism, which, unfortunately, has not been overcome and has actually been revived. Look what Turkish high school texts are saying -- that 100 million Turks [figure as published] live abroad. This tremendously large "minority" should allegedly be "protected." We know what happened in Cyprus -- military occupation was the result of this pretext.

We are obviously dealing with a politically motivated campaign encouraged by outside forces interested in disrupting good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and in maintaining tension in our area, which supports their global, imperialist interest.

As for religious freedom in our country, it is constitutionally guaranteed for all Bulgarian citizens, regardless or whether they are Orthodox, Muslim, or something else. Lies are being spread about the alleged closing or even destruction of mosques, about violations of human rights in our country, and so on. In addition to all this, such slanders originate from a state that conducts a gross, antidemocratic policy within its own borders. With this anti-Bulgarian campaign these people are trying to conceal their own antidemocratic policy and gross violation of human rights. Even Turkey's NATO allies are concerned about these problems. Let us not talk about the revelations made by the magazine NOKTA concerning the monstrous torture that goes on in Turkish prisons. Minorities are not recognized in Turkey, since according to the Turkish Constitution all citizens are Turks. One is not even allowed to say the word "Kurd," while the more than 10 million Kurds are referred to as "Turks from the mountains." Names are being forcibly changed; Turkey has a law on obligatory name changes. We, too, are accused on this issue, although names are a question of free choice in our country. Even those emigrants who returned to Bulgaria and attended the meeting at the Rodina Hotel recently described how they had to change their names as soon as they crossed into Turkey.

Lyuben Kulishev: Without returning to the totally unjustified Turkish claims that Muslims in our country allegedly represent some kind of Turkish minority, I would like to express regret at this development, which has had a negative effect on Bulgarian-Turkish good-neighborly relations. We did not want this and we do not want it in the future. We want our relations to return to normal. This depends, above all, on Turkey, which should end its anti-Bulgarian campaign.

In searching for explanations for this campaign, we must point out that pan-Turkish imperialist aspirations, which are remnants of Turkey's past, undoubtedly play an important role. They are expressed not only in this attitude toward Bulgaria, but also toward Greece, Cyprus, and Syria. In addition, various domestic policy isues play a part in this situation; election campaigns are but one example.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT: This antidemocratic policy is conducted not only against minorities but also against left-wing, trade union, and other organizations. There is ample proof of gross human rights violations in Turkey.

Lyuben Kulishev: Precisely. This antagonizes many of Turkey's allies, which are unwilling to deal with this question and refrain from supporting this country in its campaign.

However, this problem should be considered from a slightly wider angle. The campaign in question appeared just as the "Antonov affair" was subsiding. It became part of the anti-Bulgarian, antisocialist campaign which the forces of reaction are conducting against our country.

The fact that Turkey's allies, the Western countries, refuse to support its anti-Bulgarian campaign at parliamentary conferences and other international forums is undeniable. This is a lost cause, both in terms of Turkey's domestic situation and vindication of its claims.

Konstantin Grigorov: I would like to emphasize and confirm Comrade Kulishev's idea -- namely, that despite the anti-Bulgarian campaign, we refrain from counterattacks even though such actions would be fully justified. We refrain from this in the interest of good-neighborly relations with Turkey. Comrade Todor Zhivkov himself has stressed our efforts here on several occasions. We should not lightly eliminate the achievements of 10 or 12 years ago. I will quote a statement he made at a news conference in 1986.

"As for us, we are realists and look forward to the future We were in favor and still favor constructive ties with our neighbor, Turkey. In approaching emerging problems with a statesmanlike sense of responsibility, we are also prepared to continue seeking future prospects for friendly relations between our two peoples and states. In realistically evaluating the need to continue developing good-neighborly relations, we try not to let ourselves get carried away by emotions and moods which could basically produce misfortune and ill will likely to have a negative effect on the future. We readily greet every idea aimed at developing bilateral relations in the interests of our two peoples and in the interest of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world as a whole."

In the spirit of this constructive political line, our minister of foreign affairs, Petur Mladenov, met his Turkish counterpart in Vienna at the end of 1986. He explained our position and our willingness to preserve and develop economic, cultural, and other links to establish a favorable atmosphere of good-neighborliness. Unfortunately, there has yet to be any positive response to this.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT: Who is now encouraging the anti-Bulgarian campaign?

Lyuben Kulishev: It is encouraged by the Turkish Government. Turkey claims that we, allegedly, are forcing Bulgarian Muslims to change their names, and that this is a violation of human rights. The truth is that they voluntarily changed their names. This is a personal issue and a question of personal choice for each of them.

We were suddenly accused of doing this. This is, however, a decolonization process, which is found in many other countries where names imposed by former colonizers have been changed. In our country we had to wait 100 years to finally accomplish this.

Konstantin Grigorov: This did not happen overnight. It is a historical process, and if it is true that it was recently accelerated, this is to a certain extent the spontaneous reaction of Bulgarian Muslims to Turkish claims of "protection." In the postcolonial era numerous peoples have changed the names of their towns and sometimes even the names of their states. This is quite normal. Let them sever all links with a past they hate. As far as I can remember, 80 percent of Bulgarian villages, towns, rivers, and settlements were Turkish at one time. We gradually made them Bulgarian, which is quite natural. The same thing has happened to the names of Bulgarian Muslims. Should they preserve them to remind them of a tragic past?

OTECHESTVEN FRONT: Can we add something to this from the legal point of view?

Velko Vulkanov: The instruction on the civil status of names, ratified in a Council of Ministers decision on 30 August 1975, is the legal basis for name changes made by Bulgarian citizens of the Muslim faith. (This was published in the STATE GAZETTE, issue No 75 of 1975; amendment and addenda, published in issue No 28, 1977; issue No 52 of 1979, and issue No 43 of 1980). As for the treatment of names, a special Section II of the document is devoted to the subject under the title: "Names" From the text of Article 8, point 4 we see that names are to be selected from a list of Bulgarian names compiled by the Bulgarian Language Institute of the Academy of Sciences. Names selected must not necessarily be taken from this list, but they should not be derisive, discrediting, socially unsuitable, or "incompatible with national honor, the historical past, and the dignity of the Bulgarian people." (See Article 8, point 4, in connection with Article 8, point 3 of the regulation).

EFFORTS AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING DISCUSSED

AU090500 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 2 Mar 87 p 7

[Lyubomir Koralov article: "Barriers Against Illegal Drug Traffic"]

[Excerpts] Drug addiction, the abuse of narcotics, and illegal drug trafficking have recently become exceptionally alarming and dangerous social problems for numerous countries, especially the United States and the countries of Western Europe. [passage omitted] This fact demands a new approach. It calls for collective efforts on a worldwide scale.

The first important step in this direction will be a conference convened at the initiative of the UN General Assembly. This international gathering is scheduled to take place in Vienna in the second half of June. It will deal with the fight against addiction and trade in illicit drugs on a governmental and ministerial level. Preparations for this conference are already in progress. A session of the conference preparatory committee was held in Vienna in the middle of February. [passage omitted]

A spirit of agreement and understanding concerning the need for broad cooperation in the struggle against drug addiction prevailed at the regular session of the UN Commission on Narcotics which immediately preceeded the preparatory committee's meeting. The socialist countries are represented by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, and the GDR. [passage omitted]

The Bulgarian delegation's stand is based on the principle that problems prertaining to illegal drug trafficking can be resolved through the collective efforts of all national governments and international organizations. [passage omitted]

As in the past, Bulgaria is today showing its great readiness and firm resolve to cooperate in restricting illegal drug trafficking, due to our country's geographic position at the crossroads of one of the major channels for illegal drugs coming from their areas of origin in the Middle and Near East to areas of consumption in Western Europe and the United States. Despite the fact that drug addiction does not exist in our country, the Bulgarian government has implemented numerous measures to disrupt this flow and eliminate it altogether. It is also prepared to take joint steps with all interested states to combat increasing number of addicts. In the last 10 years a total of 17,000 kg of various drugs was confiscated in Bulgaria. This, and our country's energetic efforts to participate in all international activities in this sector, express Bulgaria's considerable contribution to the struggle against narcotics abuse and illegal drug trafficking.

NICARAGUAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ENDS VISIT

AU061614 Sofia BTA in English 1545 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- Between March 2 and 6, visiting this country was a delegation headed by Mr Leopoldo Rivas, Nicaragua's minister of communications. The guests visited plants and enterprises and were familiarized with the production of communication equipment and with the development of Bulgarian communications.

The sides considered the opportunities for enhanced cooperation between the two countries in the field of communications.

The delegation was received by Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mr Atanas Popov, president of the Communications Economic Association, also attended.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Signs Consular Agreement

LD072202 Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian signed here Saturday and inter-governmental agreement on the resumption of activities of a Czechoslovak General Consulate in Shanghai and the opening of a Chinese General Consulate in Bratislava.

They also signed a protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Chinese Foreign Ministries.

Talks With Officials

LD081712 Prague CTK in English 1446 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Bratislava March 8 (CTK) -- Chinese Foreign Minister and member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo and China's State Council Wu Xueqian, on an official visit to Czechoslovakia since Saturday, arrived here today for talks with Slovak officials.

The minister, accompanied by Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek, was greeted at the Bratislava airport by Slovakia's First Deputy Prime Minister Julius Hanus, Interior Minister Stefan Lazar and first deputy mayor of the Slovak capital Michal Grega.

Later, Wu Xueqian held talks with member of the Slovak Communist Party Presidium and Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic.

Also present at the talks was Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Slovak Prime Minister Peter Colotka.

During his debate with Wu Xueqiam, Viliam Salgovic said he believed the Chinese minister's visit would contribute to a further development of cooperation between the two nations and strengthen their peace efforts.

Salgovic, informing the minister of the current state of and further plans for the social and economic development of Slovakia, also welcomed the Soviet initiative calling for the abolition of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the reduction of their number in Asia.

Wu Xueqian said that China welcomed cooperation with Czechoslovakia and was interested in its further expansion in all areas.

At a luncheon given in honour of the Chinese minister later in the day, Slovak Prime Minister Peter Colotka said the two countries maintained good relations, stressing both Czechoslovakia and China agreed that the preservation of peace was vital to a further expansion of their contacts and the implementation of plans for the two nations' development.

Wu Xueqian appreciated the results of Slovakia's development under the Communist Party leadership in his address.

Received by Husak

LD091544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

In a cordial comradely conversation, Gustav Husak and Wu Xueqian briefed each other on the situation in their countries. They also evaluated the present state and perspectives of development of bilateral ties, and exchanged views on fundamental problems of international relations. Both representatives pointed with satisfaction to the dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Chinese contacts, and expressed the wish to widen and deepen them, and to have fruitful cooperation in political, economic, cultural, and other areas. They emphasized that the deepening of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation helps both peoples and benefits the construction of and strengthening of socialism throughout the world.

When exchanging views on the present international situation, agreement or closeness of views on key questions of international relations was confirmed. Both countries stand behind the immediate need to look for concrete ways of improving the international atmosphere and strengthening security in the world, for the liquidation of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. They condemned the spread of the arms race to space and spoke in favor of solving disputes in international relations through talks. Speaking highly of the initiative announced by Mikhail Gorbachev for the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and their considerable reduction in Asia, both statesmen expressed hope that an agreement will be reached on this question between the Soviet Union and United States.

Wu Xueqian handed Gustav Husak a written invitation from Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and from Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, to visit the PRC. The invitation was accepted with thanks, and the date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

Strougal Discusses Cooperation

LD091749 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, received in Hrzan today Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, and of the PRC State Council, and PRC foreign minister, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

In their discussion the two representatives assessed a broad spectrum of issues concerning the possibilities of further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and China. They highly praised the results previously attained and emphasized that all necessary prerequisites have been created for increasing all-round cooperation.

They informed each other in detail about the political and economic development in the two countries and the goals they had set for themselves for the future.

Lubomir Strougal informed the guest about the main tasks related to the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia.

He emphasized that this key step seeks not only to increase the dynamism of the Czechoslovak national economy and its more efficient involvement in the world division of labor, but that it will also have a positive influence on the other spheres of social life. He also underlined the need to further expand contacts between Czechoslovak and Chinese representatives from the various spheres of the national economy, and expressed the conviction that Wu Xueqian's visit to Czechoslovakia will make an important contribution to increasing bilateral political, economic, and cultural relations and will reinforce the traditional friendship between their peoples. [passage omitted]

STROUGAL SPEAKS ON RESTRUCTURING AT PRAGUE AKTIV

AU051134 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

["Excerpt From the Speech by Comrade Lubomir Strougal," CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, at the Prague meeting of the aktiv of CPCZ functionaries and economic executive staff on 2 March in the Lucerna Hall in Prague: "On the Restructuring of the CSSR's Economic Mechanism and Other Topical Political Tasks"]

[Text] Comrade Strougal began his speech by stressing that it was the CPSU Central Committee's January session which cast a new and much sharper light on the 27th Congress resolution, and on the CPSU's policy in general since its Central Committee session in April 1985. It would be like carrying water to the sea to talk at length today about the intensive and extensive interest with which the absolute majority of our people are following these processes and the statements made by Comrade Gorbachev and other Soviet representatives.

This is an indisputable fact, this is the way it really is in our country. People are talking about all this, pondering it, and we can say that this literally revolutionary process has considerably contributed toward substantially revitalizing social awareness in our country and toward activating political thinking here. We can only welcome this; this is undoubtedly a positive feature of the current situation in our country. It is only natural for the immense attractiveness of the ideas coming from the Soviet Union to lead to a new enhancement of the CPSU's authority, and to the admiration and high appreciation felt for this party, its country, and its leadership.

At the same time, many people are asking: And what about us? Are our internal conditions so very different, so very specific, that such things do not concern us? Can we be content merely to state that the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress and its new program, as well as the resolution adopted by the January session of its Central Committee, are nothing more than valuable incentives for us? Undoubtedly they are valuable incentives, but not only that. For us, these ideas must represent a direct instruction on how to think about the state of affairs both at home, in our own country, and also in the world in a new way -- an instruction about our activity and the direction and methods of our further course.

Again and again we hear people ask: What is this development in the Soviet Union all about? Is it exclusively its own affair, emerging from its specific conditions -- or does it, perhaps, have far broader, far more general validity?

One must adopt a totally clear-cut, frank stand on this. An extremely significant process is now taking place in the Soviet Union, which we could call the revolutionary process of all-round perfection of socialism -- a process of raising socialism to a qualitatively higher level. This process will make it possible to make better use of all the merits and possibilities of this social system in the interest of man.

We know that a number of other socialist countries are striving to enhance the efficacy of socialism in all spheres, but particularly in the sphere of the economy; we in our country are also developing the same endeavor. Each of these countries naturally has its own, different, specific features, determined by the general level of socioeconomic development, historical development, traditions, and so forth. However, people following these matters with at least some degree of attention know that the basic reasons why all these countries are striving to speed up their social development are essentially identical.

This also applies to the need for development in Czechoslovakia and in the Soviet Union. Despite all the specific features, and there are many such features, here we have basically the same processes, which affect the same spheres of social life and which have the same goals. That is why we can unambiguously say that, in terms of content, the developments in the Soviet Union are universal and generally valid. They yield a lot of new experience for the joint treasury of our movement, experience which has the broadest possible validity.

Understandably, at the same time we do not have in mind mere partial steps or measures, which can differ in individual countries according to their specific conditions. But the overall orientation of this strategy of restructuring and acceleration, its main thrust and trends, and its substance and spirit are common for all socialist countries which are striving to speed up their development -- including Czechoslovakia.

That is also why our party has so unambiguously professed its allegiance to the results of the CPSU Central Committee's January session, which signify another step in elaborating the 27th Congress resolution. But I want to stress here that it is not merely a matter of the January session. The CPCZ professes full allegiance to the overall policy of Soviet Communists; the Central Committee session in April 1985 was already a clear landmark for the formulation and implementation of this policy.

It is unnecessary to conceal recent attempts to restrict the significance of the CPSU's new experience and of the new ideas characterising its current policy solely to the Soviet Union. Although one recognizes the revolutionary impact of the processes that are taking place there, in view of the totally different Soviet conditions, the processes are a completely specific affair.

The interesting thing is that these views are often spread by people who formerly recognized specifically national features only if they were understood as standing profoundly in the shadow of generally valid logical principles and trends. If in the past they used to make these general objective laws absolute they now tend to absolutize our own specific features. One is inclined to ask whether such an attitude conceals an inability to grasp what is essential in our reality, or an unwillingness to change anything in it, despite the internal needs of our further development and that the urgency of resolving domestic political and social problems (an urgency enhanced by the sum total of external economic and political conditions) are calling very emphatically for such intensive changes.

The road embarked upon and followed by the comrades in the Soviet Union is also our road. It is a road of new thinking and upsurge, a road revealing new sources of social movement. It is a road which should lead us toward improving work of every one of us in every sector. But it is also a road of struggle to enhance the weight and authority of socialism in the world, to strengthen its influence on international developments in favor of peace and social progress.

There is nothing timeserving in our repeating today, quite unambiguously, our allegiance to the policy pursued by the Soviet Union, to the line of the 27th CPSU Congress, and to the resolution adopted by the CPSU's Central Committee at its January session. We realize that this policy could be and actually was born on the basis of what is to date the most thoroughly substantiated scientific analysis of the processes taking place in the socioeconomic and sociopolitical milieu of the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community, and the entire world civilization.

It is a great error to believe that the CPSU's new policy is merely a reaction to certain shortcomings and problems which have recently appeared in the life of Soviet society, and above all in its socioeconomic development -- a reaction to retardation in the rate of economic development. The causes which brought about this new policy are far more complex and extensive, and in terms of their basic trend and orientation, they go far beyond the interests and borders of the Soviet Union.

The CPSU is the first political force to react to the new conditions in which our entire human civilization and, within this framework, world socialism, and the international communist and workers movement have found themselves. The CPSU has discovered the -- so badly needed -- expression of the interests of the world of labor; it has widened the scope for the battle for general human values and for their preservation. This was expressed very convincingly by Comrade Gorbachev at the recent Moscow peace forum.

The most recent proof of this effort is the declaration made by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary last week, when he proposed on behalf of the Soviet Union, to single out the problem of intermediate-range missiles in Europe from the entire Reykjavik complex of issues, and to conclude an independent agreement on this problem as soon as possible. By taking this step, our continent would rid itself of a considerable portion of the nuclear arsenal. Such an agreement would also mean that the operational-tactical missiles, which we have deployed in agreement with the Soviet Union in response to the American Pershings deployed in the FRG and in other states of Western Europe, would also be withdrawn from our own territory. I want to say that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government welcome this proposal and express their full solidarity with it. The present phase of Soviet policy is very strikingly characterized by its active effort to achieve a peaceful arrangement in the world.

This is one aspect of the matter. Side by side in this great sphere of socioeconomic processes, the CPCZ has discerned that in view of the current second phase of the scientific-technical revolution, mankind is now crossing the threshold of current technological, industrial production methods, the principles of which were laid down during the industrial revolutions of 2-3 centuries ago.

A totally new quality in production forces is now emerging; we can witness the birth of a new technological method, based on direct and immediate implementation of science in social production.

Who else but the socialist social system has a chance of copying with the current trends of the scientific-technical revolution, and even of foretelling them? This is no subjective vision or unattainable wish -- it is an objective possibility, it is our chance, our realistic hope and we must strive to make it come true in all spheres of the socialist system.

In connection with these changes, the CPSU has also deeply studied the sphere which concerns man within the process of his self-realization and has studied it on many levels and in many contexts. The substantial changes in the nature of work, the striking upsurge in educational standards and in the people's general cultural standards, the unprecedented upsurge and impact of the means of mass information and propaganda -- all this makes us conclude that it is necessary to constantly reveal new scope for the people to be able to manifest and implement their talents, interests, and awareness in a far easier, fuller way than in the past.

That is why the role of social policy and social justice is so greatly stressed; that is why such emphasis is placed on moral norms; that is why the implementation of the elements of socialist self-administration is so greatly stressed; and that is why socialist democracy is so broadly developed.

"We want more socialism, and therefore also more democracy," Comrade Gorbachev says. This is a very brief, but at the same time, very precise formulation of one of the main aspects of the current processes, not only in Soviet society, but also in the socialist community in general. This is because the extensive democratization of all its spheres is an extremely effective means of activating all of man's positive qualities, abilities, and energies, of activating the human factor as the decisive factor in raising society's performance and in comprehensively improving it.

All these circumstances and reasons have led the Central Committee Presidium of our party to profess its unambiguous allegiance to this policy and to the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee's January session. Our Presidium has stressed that it regards them as a significant contribution to solving the tasks of socialist construction in the spirit of creative Leninism. At the same time, we issued an instruction on elaborating a number of suggestions that were made at the CPSU Central Committee's January session, and which were aimed at deepening democratic principles in the political, economic, and other spheres, at developing socialist self-administration, and at strengthening our party's leading role.

The first step in this direction was comprehensive preparation for the restructuring of the overall system of national economic management.

In this we proceeded not only from the premise that the existing economic management mechanism is lagging behind the needs of development, but also from the idea that a better and more effective management system is actually a kind of specific and rather cheap production force.

This a qualitative watershed which has nothing in common with the isolated partial corrections of the current management method. We have here a radical break; we are concerned with making management assert itself fully -- together with scientific-technical development and the international division of labor -- as one of these three decisive factors of economic growth.

The adoption of the Principles and the detailed working schedule enable every person to clearly discern his place in the future arrangement of management relations, and to prepare himself for this both psychologically and professionally. Preparation enables each person to take immediate, specific steps to gradually implement the Principles and the schedule.

In the next part of his statement Comrade Lubomir Strougal dealt with the most important issues of restructuring our overall system of economic management. He stressed the totally new status of economic organizations and their increased powers and responsibilities.

Today, when we speak of restructuring the management system, Lubomir Strougal continued, this should not mean, in the least, that we are postponing the effort to achieve efficiency and intensification until a time when it is fully operational. We must establish favorable conditions for the new way it functions by also fully ensuring the accomplishment of the material tasks of this quinquennium down to their very last consequence. This is currently the main and most important thing. So far, we have not been able to express full satisfaction with the way things are progressing here. Neither the results of last year, not the experience gained in the preparation and accomplishment of tasks this year can quite justify such satisfaction. In particular, we have in mind the fulfillment of the qualitative targets and tasks of the plan. The fact that this tendency persists is something serious.

A large number of questions addressed to us concern various aspects of cadre problems. This interest is understandable, since a lot depends on the leading cadres in the present period. The highest demands are and will be placed on them; it is primarily from them that we expect active assistance in ensuring the tasks that follow on from management restructuring.

Even today, the main criterion in evaluating cadres is their attitude toward this objective and most inevitable process of change -- not merely an attitude of verbal agreement, but also of active and determined participation in realizing the changes, something which must be manifested in the results achieved.

We will appraise every person concerning this most important touchstone. Will there be cadre changes? There certainly will, above all in places where people fail to understand the new tasks and are averse to becoming actively involved in promoting them. Cadre changes will understandably also take place in places where people, despite every effort, are incapable of coping with the new situation.

The exchange of cadres is both inevitable and necessary, naturally carried out as part of the everyday work. True, at the same time we must have people amongst whom we can select; we must have qualified replacements. We know that we have certain shortcomings, particularly in training cadre reserves; the reason is that the current management system and its mechanism do not always allow people to make their capabilities sufficiently clear, together with the qualities that lie buried within them. We expect the management changes now being prepared to establish a totally different situation; we expect the new conditions to stimulate every person to prove what he knows and what he can do, to show his training, to manifest his good sides and qualities.

At the same time, we must ensure that professionalism, training, and the ability to direct and organize begin to play a more prominent role than in the past. This applies to a person's familiarity with his work sector, his endeavor to constantly be up to the requirements of his profession and to follow developments in the sphere of his activities, both on the national and global levels. This is indispensable for those who do not want to stay average and, so to speak, play second fiddle.

Of course, this is not the only prerequisite for good, successful management activity. The political and moral profile, along with the skill to organize people and their work, to convince them and prevail upon them to do their utmost, in brief the total art of management, is no less important.

Of course, I want to point out one new circumstance: Undoubtedly, in the selection of executive staff a great role will also be played by the working collectives, under conditions of greater independence, total economic accountability [khozraschet], and self-financing. We expect this to make selection more objective than previously, because it will not be made by viewing things from above. The executive's abilities will be attested to by the very working collective which he directs and by the results which the collective is achieving.

It must be clear from the very beginning that this will also substantially increase the demands placed on the cadre work of party agencies and organizations. They will certainly find things more complicated; and in view of the totally new conditions, they will obviously have to find new ways of selecting and placing cadres. Nobody can count on the party relaxing its positions; cadre policy and cadre work are one of the most significant aspects of implementing the party's leading role.

In the recent period one term used very frequently has been the "human factor" -- in other words, man's role, status, rights, and responsibilities. It is no coincidence that the growing significance and role of this factor are being talked about. One need only ponder and grasp how greatly man's nature has changed compared, let us say, with the period 20 years ago, and how much man has at his disposal today with regard to nature [priroda] and with regard to other people and society.

Naturally, there are many roads leading to the maximum implementation of the people's creative energy, beginning with the development of socialist democracy and ending with the level of interhuman relations.

The CPSU Central Committee's January session focused attention particularly on the issues of further developing socialist democracy and the people's self-administration. The 17th congress also formulated a similar task for our party and society. For us it is also true that the successful achievement of all the changes we want to carry out primarily depends on how intensely and how actively the people participate. On the other hand, by developing socialist democracy we create reliable guarantees against the repetition of past mistakes.

Our party leadership is devoting extraordinary attention to these issues. We are pondering directions and specific ways in which to implement these socialist principles in our country, and how to make further progress in all aspects of democratization.

I have already mentioned that, in connection with the economic reform, we consider it necessary to take the path of broader economic democratization, so as to be able to overcome the barriers in people's attitudes to socialist ownership more than ever before. In order to achieve this, we must make sure that the people are able to influence the affairs of their plant or enterprise to a greater extent, and can participate in decisionmaking.

Our party's leadership has issued an instruction to also review, in connection with restructuring our economic mechanism, issues connected with the functions and of the trade unions and their practical activities under the new conditions which will emerge in our country. Surely, we have many things to think about; there are many things that must be changed and improved. Actually, all this was also mentioned by Comrade Gorbachev last week at the congress of Soviet trade unions.

Of course, we also have other spheres of social life which the process of further democratization cannot bypass.

This applies, for instance, to issues of the broadest possible public discussion of things, and this is connected with expanding and improving the flow of information [informovanost] to our entire public. At the same time, this is a condition for efficient democratic control from below, which the people execute not only with regard to their elected representatives in the bodies of representatives, but which should, in fact, find no closed doors to anything that happens in this state and this society. Surely, all of us are, and must be, interested in such democratic practices.

Or let us take the question of the political system, of the functioning of our National Front, of the activities and influences of social organizations. The 17th CPCZ Congress reminded us of our duty, and also our endeavor, to continue to develop these supreme institutions and agencies of our socialist democracy. We must make their operation correspond to the changing and increasingly demanding conditions and needs.

Here, too, we must ponder such issues as, for instance, how to make parliament's control function and the general interlinking of mutual control throughout the political system more profound. We are certainly interested in increasing the participation of other political parties and social organizations of the National Front in the creation of policy. Provided, that is, that they take upon themselves a greater share of the responsibility for its realization.

Then we have issues concerning the method of elections to bodies of representatives; issues concerning the public's greater influence on the selection of the executive staff on certain management levels and in certain spheres. In addition, many other issues are raised by the times and we are duty-bound to resolve them quickly and seriously. The Central Committee Presidium has charged the comrades concerned with specific tasks with regard to this. This was done after due reflection, and I would say with statesman-like and political wisdom, not in a hesitant or halfhearted way. In the past, such things had to be paid for dearly, and nothing justifies our repeating the same mistake again today.

In pondering issues of improving socialism and its functioning in all social spheres, we also cannot ignore our Communist Party. It is the leading force in society, and thus it also stands at the head of the broad stream of transformations which we are striving to achieve. It is only logical that it, too, must improve itself, and that all its activity, its directing and organizational functions, and its influence on the whole of social development must correspond to current and future demands and requirements.

We communists, in particular, must realize that, in the face of the new tasks, we will not be able to make do with habitual processes, forms, and methods of work, which would have been successful in the past, but which are already losing their effectiveness today.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has dealt with these issues, and it has decided to submit the entire complex of these problems to a deep analysis and to comprehensively revise it. Here, the basic viewpoint is to find out how best to ensure the most efficient implementation of the party's leading role under the new conditions. Naturally, it is not merely a question of primary organizations, but also of higher party bodies.

Obviously, the party and its agencies must respect the growing democracy and represent its guarantee; at the same time they cannot duplicate the state and economic management agencies, and take over their responsibilities by adopting their own decisions. Under the conditions in which there is far greater economic independence in enterprises, it will be essential to find new ways of implementing the party's leading role, both through primary organizations and through the higher party agencies.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal concluded his statement by stating that, if we are to change society -- and in many instances we must make the changes rather deep-going -- as a first step we must change the work of our party itself and also the work of its agencies and cadres. To put it simply, in our effort to achieve a substantial turn in the state and in society, the Central Committee Presidium believes that we must critically verify everything we are doing today and the way in which we are doing it. Good experience must be developed, and things which have become ineffective and unsuitable today must be resolutely discarded and replaced. We must do everything to bring the Communist Party to the level of its present tasks and requirements, so that it can play a leading, and efficient role in the state and society for the benefit of socialism, for the benefit of our beautiful fatherland -- the CSSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FISCHER VISIT TO ASIA

Arrives in Sri Lanka

LD051745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Colombo, 5 Mar 87 ADN -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Colombo today for a 2-day visit to Sri Lanka. [passage omitted]

Official talks began in Colombo the same day. The participants praised the over 2 and 1/2 decades of friendly relations between the two states and assessed them as a contribution to detente and improvement in the international political climate. Continual political dialogue such as the regular United Nations General Assembly foreign ministers' meetings on the sidelines, the existing treaties and agreements between the two countries, and the numerous agreements or similar stands on international questions such as the preservation of peace and averting the danger of nuclear war provide good preconditions for giving these relations further impetus.

Oscar Fischer referred in this connection to joint work in the UN ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean and at the Geneva disarmament conference. The collocuters expressed their interest in expanding economic relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka, since suitable opportunities exist for this.

The talks will continue tomorrow. A foreign ministry spokesman in Colombo announced that meetings with President Junius Richard Jayewardene and other well-known politicians are planned.

Meets With Minister Hameed

LD052353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1953 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Colombo, 5 Mar (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Sri Lanka, Oskar Fischer and Shahul Hameed, today stressed their countries' common and parallel efforts for a world without nuclear weapons and for initiating concrete disarmament measures. At the end of the 1st day of Oskar Fischer's visit to Sri Lanka, they exchanged toasts during a dinner given by Hameed for his counterpart.

The host foreign minister assessed Fischer's visit as a milestone in bilateral relations and expressed the belief that it will consolidate the friendship and goodwill linking the two states and peoples. The aim of the talks, which began in a very cordial atmosphere, is to explore further possibilities for expanding relations in trade, science and technology, culture, and education. The dialogue between the two states has a long tradition and can be regarded as a solid foundation for this.

Both countries support the quality of all states in international relations and the right of every people to self-determination. The most important problem confronting mankind is the danger of a nuclear holocaust, which grows more possible with the development and accumulation of more and newer nuclear weapons.

Sri Lanka and the GDR have repeatedly called at all international forums for disarmament. Sri Lanka believes in global peace and comprehensive security. Referring to ethnic problems in the country, the minister stressed that his government firmly adheres to the philosophy of nonviolence and favors a negotiated solution.

Many ideals and hopes link the peoples of Sri Lanka and the GDR. Above all they share the longing for a peace secured for all time, Minister Oskar Fischer stressed. In the nuclear age there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. As such, responsible dialogue seeking peaceful balancing of interests must replace confrontation. The GDR is prepared to cooperate in this spirit with all forces that care about the fate of mankind.

The meeting in Reykjavik showed that a world free of nuclear weapons is possible, and pointed out the way to this goal. Now the USSR, with General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal, has once again courageously taken the initiative to solve this pressing question, and, in particular, to reduce the extremely high and dangerous concentration of nuclear weapons in Europe. The GDR immediately supported this proposal, which would lead to genuine disarmament in an important area. Its realization would also lead to withdrawing longer-range operational-tactical missiles which had to be deployed in the GDR and CSSR.

GDR citizens are aware of the fact that appalling world wars began from German soil twice this century. With this in mind they pledged that their state and government would do everything to strengthen peace and detente in Europe, Oskar Fischer noted. Erich Honecker's appeal to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to support the Soviet proposals addressed to the United States had this goal as well.

The GDR followed with great attention the work of the nonaligned states for world peace and disarmament. The "Harare appeal," which they adopted at their eighth summit, is regarded by the GDR as a document of great moral responsibility seeking to preserve peace for mankind. The GDR also backs Sri Lanka's plan to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and continues to favor holding the planned UN conference on the Indian Ocean not later than 1988 in Colombo.

Received by Jayewardene

LD061541 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1103 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Colombo, 6 Mar (ADN) -- Sri Lankan President Junius Richard Jayewardene received GDR Foreign Minisiter Oskar Fischer for a friendly talk in Colombo today. The guest conveyed a personal message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

It stated that the GDR regards averting the danger of nuclear conflagration today's main task. General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan also agreed on this path in Reykjavik. It is now necessary to ensure that results achieved at Reykjavik are preserved and lead to concrete agreements, not destroyed by artifical barriers. For this reason, the GDR supports implementing the latest Soviet initiative.

His appeal to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to support this initiative is aimed at aiding disarmament efforts, Erich Honecker stresses. The same intention underlies the GDR's proposals for creating a chemical weapon-free zone and a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe.

In his message to President Jayewardene, the GDR head of state praised the nonaligned countries' commitment to peace and disarmament, as reflected in the Harare summit's decisions. The activities of these countries once again confirmed that all states, be they large or small, can contribute to improving the international climate.

The message noted that the GDR welcomes all steps by the Asian states designed to bolster security in this most populous region of the world. As vice chairman of the UN ad hoc committee for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, it will work for convening the forum on the Indian Ocean planned for next year in Colombo.

Relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka have developed steadily for 27 years, Erich Honecker stressed. This good cooperation serves not merely the two peoples, but promotes the idea of detente and understanding as well.

President Jayewardene emphasized that Sri Lanka also believes mankind's primary task is the creation of a peaceful world. His country opposes the use of force in international relations and, at the United Nations and all other international fora, backs the total removal of nuclear weapons in all spheres. Sri Lanka will come out against the Strategic Defense Initiative and the growth of nuclear arms in the future. The GDR State Council chairman's appeal to the FRG Federal chancellor serves the noble goal of disarmament and for that reason, said the president, it met with his full support.

Oskar Fischer also met on the same day with Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa. The two men declared their governments' desire to further expand their good relations. Touching on his visit to the GDR in 1981 the prime minister noted with satisfaction that there had been far-reaching agreement between the two countries on many questions. Their joint goal is the welfare of the people.

In addition, Minister Fischer had a talk with the speaker of the parliament (president of the parliament), Edward Linon Senanayake. The two officials referred to the growing responsibility of parliamentarians for international dialogue, for friendship, and for international understanding.

Meets CP Leader Silva

LD062056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Colombo, 6 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting here today with Katoruge Pablis Silva, general secretary of the Sri Lankan Communist Party Central Committee. Fischer affirmed that the GDR will continue to do everything in its power to promote peace, detente, and disarmament in the world. K.P. Silva expressed the solidarity of his country's communists with the SED. The GDR's great commitment to peace and its economic and social triumphs are highly appreciated and recognized by the Sri Lankan Communist Party.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA FOR 1987

AU061830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Foreign Trade Gerhard Beil and Wolli Chekol, minister of foreign trade of Socialist Ethiopia, signed a trade protocol for 1987 in Addis Ababa on Wednesday [4 March]. Compared with last year, it provides for a 60 percent increase in trade. Under this agreement the GDR will export industrial equipment and products of machine building and agricultural technology. For its part, Ethiopia will supply coffee, textile goods, pulse, and oil seeds.

During his visit, Beil had a friendly meeting with Addis Tedlay, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Workers Party of Ethipoia and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning. International issues as well as possibilities and conditions for an acceleration of bilateral economic cooperation were discussed. The two shared the conviction that the defense and consolidation of peace is today's most urgent task. The aggravated international situation calls for greater efforts to banish the threat of a nuclear inferno and to consistently advocate disarmament. They condemned the continuing policy of destabilization implemented by the racist South African regime against sovereign African states and stressed that apartheid is the major cause of conflict in the southern part of this continent. They concurred in noting that, on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, collaboration between the two countries has been developing dynamically and has reached a high level.

Gerhard Beil held further talks with Interior Minister Endale Tesema, Minister of State Farms Yoseph Muleta, and with the acting ministers of industry and of communication and transport. He was also received by Girma Yilma, chairman of the Ethiopia-GDR Friendship Society and minister of culture, sports, and youth affairs.

DOHLUS RECEIVES CHIEF EDITOR OF DPRK'S KULLOJA

AU070516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, yesterday received a delegation from the staff of KULLOJA, the theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The group was led by KULLOJA Chief Editor Kim Jong-hak, and is paying an educational visit to the GDR.

The talk focused on the work of both parties to further strengthen socialism and safeguard world peace, which received a boost last year when Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, made a friendly tour of the DPRK.

Horst Dohlus stressed that the SED and the people of the GDR fully support the Soviet party and state leadership's new initiative to immediately conclude a separate agreement with the United States on the total withdrawal of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. He briefed the Korean guests on our country's purposeful implementation of its policy of dynamic and intensive economic and social development, which was decided on by the 11th SED Congress and further strengthens socialism and peace in the heart of Europe.

This is demonstrated by the creative initiative of the communists and all working people -- based on the firm relationship of trust -- in implementing the main unified task of economic and social policy, which proves increasingly clearly that socialism guarantees social protection, freedom, and human dignity for all, Horst Dohlus said.

Horst Dohlus affirmed the SED's firm solidarity with the DPRK's proposals to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The friendly meeting in the House of the Central Committee was also attended by Manfred Banaschak, member of the SED Central Committee and chief editor of EINHEIT, and Pak Jong-chan, DPRK ambassador to the GDR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DFD CONGRESS, EVENTS

Stoph Welcomed

LD052310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 5 Mar 87 ADN -- The 12th Congress of the Democratic Women's League of Germany (DFD) began its work in Berlin this morning. During 2 days of deliberations, 2,300 delegates will review the work accomplished since the 11th Congress in 1982, and will discuss additional tasks for members of the socialist women's organization, now almost 1.5 million in number.

The congress participants welcomed Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as other representatives of the GDR parties and mass organizations with tumultuous applause. The delegates welcomed 76 delegations from 64 countries, and a Women's International Democratic Federation delegation led by President Frieda Brown.

After the congress was declared open, Ilse Thiele delivered the report of the national executive.

SED CC Hosts Reception

LD081549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 8 Mar 87 ADN -- The SED Central Committee hosted a festive reception in Berlin for meritorious women of the GDR on Internaticnal Women's Day. The guests of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, were women and girls from all classes and strata of the country who were honored on 8 March with the Clara Zetkin Medal and other awards.

Erich Honecker congratulated them and all women and girls of the GDR on their day of honor. If nearly a year after the 11th SED Congress a positive balance sheet of collective work for the people's benefit can be drawn up, then women have an important share in this he said.

The participants in the reception cordially appaluded Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership as they, along with outstanding working women, took their places.

The reception was attended by the members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hans-Joachim Boehme, Horst Dohlus, Werner Eberlein, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Guenter Schabowski, Hary Tisch, Inge Lange, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde. Also present were other members of the SED Central Committee, including Minister of Education Margot Honecker and Ilse Thiele, who chairs the Democratic Women's League of Germany. [passage omitted]

WRITER URGES HOMOSEXUALS' SOCIETAL INTEGRATION

LD061633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1018 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 6 Mar 87 (ADN) -- A book soon to be published by the Berlin publishing company Verlag Volk and Gesundheit describes the life-styles and self-perception of homosexual citizens in the GDR. The author, Psychology Professor Reiner Werner (54), entitled it "Homosexuality -- A Challenge to Awareness and Tolerance."

The professor of forensic psychology at Humboldt University in Berlin remarks in his introduction that his intention is to provide scientific explanations in layman's terms to establish good relations between homosexuals and the GDR'S heterosexual majority. [passage omitted]

The author favors the integration of homosexuals into society as a whole and "discarding sexual labeling." "One of the demands of the socialist revolution in the sociocultural sphere is that our state and its citizens should accept all the different aspects of our society that life produces."

Legal discrimination against homosexuals in the GDR finally ceased with the new penal code introduced in 1968, while the administration of justice "sensibly took realities into account much earlier." While homosexuality has, in line with scientific logic, been decriminalized, public opinion on the matter virtually exemplifies "the way in which society's views, ideas, and value judgements handed down in smaller social groups clash." [passage omitted]

Reiner Werner strongly opposes "linking the AIDS problem directly with homosexuality." In his view, AIDS has "come to light more or less coincidentally" through homosexuals. They thus promoted an important discovery for all mankind, while also making their social integration more complicated and difficult.

"Homosexuality -- A Challenge to Awarneness and Tolerance," which the publisher recommends to managers of enterprises and institutions as well as the medical profession, marriage, and sex counsellors, does not confine itself to mere descriptions. Reiner Werner offers a whole package of possible immediate measures for complete integration into society, including setting up consultation centers and communication facilities. [passage omitted]

UIC'S FOREIGN SECRETARY HOWE ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD082045 Budapest MTI in English 1944 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI) -- Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arrived in Hungary Sunday evening on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Sir Geoffrey Howe met Peter Varkonyi. Present at the airport was Leonard Vincent Appleyard, ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Hungary.

Talks With Varkonyi

LD091736 Budapest MTI in English 1651 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest March 9 (MTI) -- Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, currently in Budapest, negotiated with his host, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi, on Monday.

At the talks between the foreign ministers, attention was primarily given to a review of bilateral relations. Both sides qualified regular high level political meetings as important and useful. They agreed that it was of mutual interest to advance economic and trade relations, where there are opportunities principally for supporting new and up-to-date forms of cooperation, such as setting up joint ventures. Hungary, on its part continued to call for the elimination of barriers which not only hinder Hungarian-British economic cooperation but also, in general, cause difficulties in trade relations between Hungary and the capitalist countries, principally the members of the European Economic Community. The two foreign ministers agreed that an increasingly important role in relations between Hungary and Britain is being played by cultural and technological-scientific relations.

In examining the international situation, and topical issues of East-West relations the parties agreed that the most recent proposals reconfirmed at the USSR-USA talks in Geneva are an opportunity to eliminate the intermediary range Soviet and American nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. Both sides expressed their positions regarding other areas of arms limitation, principally opportunities for the reduction of conventional European forces and weapons.

The two foreign ministers expressed the interest of their governments in advancing the process of security and cooperation in Europe, and the successful work of the Vienna follow-up meeting.

Following the talks between the foreign ministers bilateral agreements were signed which regulate the conditions and opportunities for expanding cooperation in specific areas of relations. The cultural agreement, signed by the two foreign ministers, calls for an advance in cultural, and technological-scientific cooperation in keeping with mutual interests. The agreement on protection of investments, initialed by Sir Geoffrey Howe and Peter Medgyessy, Hungary's minister of finance principally encourages the establishment of joint ventures.

The work plan for health was renewed by Hungarian Minister of Health Laszlo Medve and by ambassador to Hungary of the United Kingdom, Leonard Vincent Appleyard. Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi, and the British ambassador signed an agreement setting down the conditions for British support to grammar schools where English is taught.

Received By Kadar

LD092013 Budapest Domestic Service In Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Party General Secretary Janos Kadar has received the British foreign secretary in his study. Sir Geoffrey Howe is paying an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. During their talks, Janos Kadar and Sir Geoffrey Howe noted with satisfaction that relations have been developing evenly, and that this was well reflected by the agreements signed today. Turning to international issues, they described as desirable the achievement of progress at the arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. They pointed out that East-West economic relations play an important role in the development of international cooperation.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has also met with the head of British diplomacy. In addition, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai has held talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe in the Parliament building. The British foreign secretary had a round of discussions with his host, Peter Varkonyi, before that. [passage omitted]

ACZEL HAILS USSR 'DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS'

PM090950 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Mar 87 p 4

[Interview with MSZMP Politburo Member Gyorgy Aczel by Andres Ortega in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Madrid — "Socialism is not the society of satisfaction; discontent is mankind's natural state," according to Gyorgy Aczel, 69. For many years an ideologist of the Hungarian regime, an intellectual with a full career behind him, he was deputy premier of the Hungarian Government from 1974 through 1982, and is still a member of the MSZMP Politburo.

Aczel, who has come to Spain for a series of lectures and meetings, believes that "a process of democratization as rapid and on such a scale" as that undertaken by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union "favors the left, and in general, progressive forces throughout Europe.

"We are very modestly proud of having started our reforms in Hungary first, and we are pleased that the Soviets have reached conclusions somewhat related to Hungary's experiences," Aczel said, adding that "the Soviets' own experiences required such a transformation." These reforms, he continued, "will increase the Soviet Union's force of attraction and will also enable other countries to judge whether or not these experiences are consistent with their own national conditions, and whether or not they want to exploit them."

Regarding the decline of communist parties in Western Europe, Aczel noted: "I have seen both high tides and low tides. I hope the positive experiences and achievements of the USSR and the socialist countries will contribute to another high tide. Furthermore, this battle will be won by those who can provide satisfactory answers to the major national issues and problems of mankind. We are now witnessing a certain advance of conservatism, but it will not last long, as it conflicts with people's demands. Some type of European left is taking shape and its activities could help improve the situation."

Recalling the suppression of the 1956 uprising in Hungary, Aczel explained that "the Hungarians have put that behind them."

Aczel spoke of the "social pluralism" that "can develop even within the context of a single party, and not only in a society with several parties, with all its advantages and disadvantages." In Hungary, he pointed out, "the scope for social pluralism is expanding, enterprises and cooperatives enjoy increasing autonomy. The state has transferred its ownership responsibilities to the enterprises." "We are only in the first stage of our development. Socialism without democracy seems quite a paradox to us."

Despite inflation, the foreign debt, and the low economic growth rate, Aczel denied that the "Hungarian model" is faltering: "The economy is in fairly bad shape, but we must pursue our reforms more consistently. The Hungarian economy wastes a great deal of human work and materials. Excessive protection is granted to weak factories that do not deserve it. We must therefore increase the autonomy of enterprises and emphasize the role of monetary factors." Aczel advocates wage differentials: "We are," he said, "in a period when it is no longer administrative but economic factors that are decisive in the management of affairs. The labor force must be motivated by better incomes and the greater viability of enterprises. Nevertheless, the parents' situation still determines access to housing and affects the choice of career as well." Aczel acknowledged the existence of several social sectors or classes in Hungary.

DPRK DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS, HOLDS TALKS 2-5 MAR

LD051929 Budapest MTI in English 1843 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 5 (MTI) -- Yi In Giu deputy foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited Hungary from March 2 to 5 and held talks with Deputy Foreign Ministers Miklos Barity and Jozsef Benyi on the state and development of bilateral relations, and topical international affairs. Yi In Giu met Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, and State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR NATIONAL MEETING HELD

AU091359 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Feb 87 p 4

[MTI report: "National Meeting of Commanders in the Ministry of Interior"]

[Text] On Friday [27 February] a commanders' meeting was held in the Ministry of Interior for the leading employees of various special branches of the ministry, county police headquarters, and border districts.

The meeting was attended by the representatives of the party, KISZ, and trade union agencies, as well as the representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Prosecution and the Supreme Court.

At the meeting Janos Kamar, minister of interior, analyzed the 1986 work of interior agencies and outlined this year's tasks. He emphasized tht socialist legality, public order and public security are basic characteristics of our society. Yet, the registered increase in criminal offences is also a sign for bodies in criminal investigation to increase their efforts in crime prevention, and to aim at cooperation with an ever-increasing number of people in our society. In criminal investigation the intelligence work [felderites] must be more efficient. Referring to the judicature, Janos Kamara stressed that based on the present achievements, much more should be done for a civilized and rapid handling of civilian affairs. In the work of the border guards, the acceleration of border traffic must be increased, and constructive measures introduced which would affect the tourist season this year. Regarding fire protection, in certain areas discipline and responsibility must increase and preventive measures must be improved. Finally, the minister talked on the material and financial system of conditions concerning the work in home affairs and the welfare situation of personnel. The national meeting of commanders was also attended and addressed by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

DAILY DEPLORES TECHNOLOGICAL LAG IN PRODUCTION

AU061543 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Zsuzsa Gal: "Raising the Anchors"]

[Excerpts] "A product is finished when it is sold" -- said American scientist and Nobel Prize Winner J.D. Watson. [passage omitted]

This concept has not been the ruling one in the Hungarian economy in the last decades. If it had been so, our situation would be different. The economic and even the daily press would not be full of the many types of formulations noting that there has been a dangerous increase in the gap between our technology and that of the developed countries, and we would not constantly mention that the Hungarian economy has lost ground in the world economy. This lag would have hardly taken place had we, as in the abovementioned formula, produced goods ready for sale. [passage omitted]

Hungarian products began losing ground here at home as we ourselves began to underestimate Hungarian products and craftsmanship, preferring foreign industrial products to domestic ones. [passage omitted]

Today, it seems that it was a great mistake not to give adequate consideration to the value judgment of the domestic consumer and of the domestic producer, and not to see the danger inherent in the fact that a product which cannot be easily sold at home, would not be sold abroad either, at least not at a good price. [passage omitted]

The thorough differentiation between the domestic and foreign markets and their artificial separation was aimed at trying to avoid the consequences of this danger. Under normal conditions, the economy knows only one market and it produces essentially the same for exports as for domestic consumption. This was not the case with the Hungarian economy. [paragraph continues]

Hungarian producers tried to do the impossible: to put out two types of products in the same factory. A better quality for exports and another for domestic consumption. [passage omitted]

In his article published in the January edition of KOZGAZDASAGI SZEMLE, Bela Kadar proves that Hungary has not adjusted to recent changes in the world economy. A few examples: In the first half of the eighties, when the price of agricultural products decreased all over the world, the proportion of these products in Hungarian exports hardly fell. Even this slight drop was due to restrictions instituted by the EEC rather than any conscious reorganizataion of exports. During an even longer period of time, between 1973 and 1984, the proportion of metallurgical and heavy chemical industrial products in our exports rose while there was a supply of these very goods on the world market. [passage omitted]

The Hungarian economy began losing ground on the world market as a result of these and similar factors. Bela Kadar describes this in figures: "Hungary's share of world industrial exports made up 0.9 percent in 1960, 0.8 percent in 1970, 0.5 percent in 1980, and 0.4 percent in 1985." This shows not only a sharp decrease but also an acceleration in the pace of our reverse. This is a sure sign that we did not produce "finished" goods, that is goods which the marketing factor was adequately considered during production.

But why did we fail to consider it? If we can foresee what demand on the market will be, why don't we work out our supply accordingly? Allegorically speaking, if we have a compass, how can we lose our way? The answer is simple: We see what direction the compass shows, but in order to go in the right direction we must raise a multitude of anchors and put our ship on a slightly different tack. An even simpler answer can be given to the real question: Hungarian enterprises will produce marketable products only if forced to do so.

Today, however, although the economy as a whole is under tremendous pressure to meet the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets, the economic organizations themselves do not feel this pressure strongly enough. [passage omitted]

It is obvious that we can succeed on the world market only with products whose production requires relatively small amounts of materials and energy but more modern technology, professional skill and a higher technological level. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN WATER TALKS -- The joint tasks along the common border were discussed at the Hungarian-Austrian water affairs talks held in Szombathely 2-4 March. Experts from the two countries reviewed the work done last year, and then coordinated current construction plans. They also held detailed discussion of issues related to the quality of water in Lake Ferto, and decided to rebuild the Irva-Hansag canal system and to regulate the flow of the Raba and Pinka Rivers. Small border adjustments might be carried out above the joint stretch of the Raba at Szentgotthard. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Mar 87 p 5 AU]

WARSAW, WROCLAW STUDENTS MARK 1968 REVOLT

AU091623 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 9 (AFP) -- Some 500 Polish students rallied peacefully at Warsaw University on Monday to mark the 19th anniversary of the March, 1968 "students revolt." The rioting, which led to the dismissal of three government officials, followed the expulsion of two students who protested against the banning of a play at Warsaw University.

Delegations from several universities belonging to the banned independent student association NZS laid wreaths at a memorial plaque, erected in 1981 during the heyday of the now outlawed Solidarity trade union movement. It read, "The events of 1968 are engraved in our minds as a protest against restriction of cultural and political freedom." The demonstrators chanted patriotic songs and the Polish national anthem, and many students gave the Solidarity "V" for victory sign. Police surrounded the campus during the demonstration but did not intervene, although the university dean had forbidden students to demonstrate.

Hundreds of university students from the southwestern city of Wroclaw gathered outside the city Friday to commemorate the events of 1968. A few dozen students were arrested by police but were released a few hours later.

STATE COMMITTEE STUDIES ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION

LD092303 Warsaw PAP in English 2222 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 9 -- The Presidium of the Government Committee for Science and Technological Progress, chaired by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda today studied the implementation of a government programme for electronizing the economy by 1990, adopted by the Council of Ministers in 1983.

The Presidium pointed to the necessity to increase production potential as regards the basis of raw materials, sub-assemblies and technological equipment. The Presidium stressed the need to urgently counteract incomplete use of production capacities and great labour turnover in the electronic industry.

The presidium also analyzed the fulfilment of government programme for the automation and robotization of Polish industry in 1986-1990. The programme envisages the growth rate of production of the means of automation exceeding 220 per cent as compared with 1985.

The Presidium studied a report on research to obtain a preparation from peat, conducted by Professor Stanislaw Tolpa. On the motion of the minister of science and higher schools, the Presidium decided to organize research programme making it possible to continue further work, safeguarding 760 million zlotys and several hundred thousands of dollars for this purpose.

RETAIL PRICE OF RICE INCREASES 9 MAR

LD09225 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] New retail prices for rice go into effect today. Depending on its type, a kilogram will cost Z90 or Z95. Since January of this year, rice has been included among those products having a negotiated price. This means that subsidies have been abolished, resulting in an adjustment of the retail price against the true cost of purchase.

PAP URGES GRADUAL ELIMINATION OF SUBSIDIES

LD092317 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 9 -- Subsidies, especially object ones, in the Polish economy topped a record level of 1 trillion zlotys last year.

Some economists have for long been demanding that subsidies be lifted, holding that their existence breaches the principles of economic reform. If, however, object subsidies were to be lifted immediately, the price for milk would go up in Poland by 190 percent, flour and grain products by 107 percent, cheese by 91 percent, baby food by 350 percent and railway fares by 200 percent. From the point of view of social policies such an operation would be unthinkable without appropriate compensations in wages and pensions which in turn would create a tremendous inflationary hike.

Nonetheless, subsidies are a problem which must be limited and eliminated gradually along with a more complete implementation of economic reform. The scope of the issue is illustrated by the fact that last year object subsidies from the state budget reached an unexpected record-breaking level. The plan envisaged that object subsidies would reach a ceiling level of 825 billion zlotys and including subsidies from local budgets for municipal and housing purposes - 2,212 billion zlotys.

The following data portrays the scale of the growth in state subsidies in recent years:

In 1982 they totalled 436 billion zlotys, in 1983 - 465 billion, in 1984 - 575 billion, in 1985 - 688 billion zlotys. Last year saw a record billion [as received] zlotys. This state is simply the result of social pressure (above all exerted by trade unions) to increase wages on the one hand and to protect retail prices as much as possible on the other.

Food subsidies in 1986 totalled 433 billion zlotys. This stems from the fact that although procurement prices go up automatically each year by a certain percentage, nonetheless, hikes in retail prices do not always follow. The farming lobby in Poland is strong. What's more, it has a strong argument to its advantage - only constant increases in procurement prices under conditions of constant increases of production costs can maintain a growing supply of food for the market. Family-run private farming, like almost no other economic unit in Poland, is guided by the iron-rule of cost-efficiency.

In 1986 the state budget subsidized milk prices with 196 billion zlotys, meat and meat products with 98 billion, flour and grain by-products - 94 billion, plant fats - 21 billion, fish - 12 billion zlotys.

Domestic prices for coal are lower than the cost of its extraction, both in retail market prices as well as supply prices for the industry. Subsidies for this goal exceeded the following level [word indistinct]: For coal and domestic coke allotted for [words indistinct] billion zlotys, for coal for the supply [words indistinct] billion zlotys. Turning to world prices, that is, those covering not only costs but bringing in a profit, would create turmoil of unprecedented scale in the Polish economy.

Other subsidies are also socially justified. Let us take, for instance, inter-city commutation (the PKP railway and PKS bus state-run enterprises). The state subsidized them last year with 100 billion and 20 billion zlotys, respectively.

Municipal transportation was subsidized last year with 45 billion zlotys. This was only a fraction of the sum of 130 billion zlotys which were paid out as subsidies for municipal and housing purposes from local budgets. These funds also cover power, warm water and other local needs.

Subsidies for agriculture reached 137 billion zloyts. They were allotted to purchases of plant protection chemicals, fertilizers and farm tractors manufactured in Poland on foreign [words indistinct] apart from that, diapers, children's shoes and school notebooks are also subsidized.

The list of object subsidies could, more or less, be wound up in this place but, unfortunately, not the list of subsidies in general. Subject subsidies are still in use in Poland. Although they constitute a small percentage of object subsidies, nontheless, they still lay a burden on the state budget.

The "Huta Katowice" steel mill is the most important entry on the list of "subject subsidies." The remaining ones include resources to finance the purchase of machines and equipment for newly created plants which, naturally, cannot have any resources of their own, except for bank credits.

Of late one can notice a lack of interest on the part of producers towards subsidies. This stems from the fact that object subsidies cover those producers who obliged themselves to use official and regulated prices. In the case of official prices subsidies are used when the cost of production or the prices of procurement are lower than retail prices. In the case of regulated prices, subsidies stem from the general principles of socio-economic policies. On the other hand, manufacturers would prefer to by-pass subsidies in order to be able to win the right to set contractual prices, which are always higher.

The list of factors affecting the scale of subsidies includes a higher increase in procurement prices than that of retail prices of food, an increase in the supply prices of coal, (?metallurgical) products (?and) power as well as permanent transportation fare hikes, wage increases, especially, for instance, in the mining sector. It also covers a constant increase in currency exchange rates which entails an increase in transaction prices for supply imports (which grow "on their own account" anyway).

The answer to the question of where cuts should be made in order to halt growing subsidies from the state budget as well as from local budgets, ranks among the most difficult questions of the Polish economy. What is needed here is boldness and consideration. The plan for next year envisages halting the volume of subsidies on last year's level. This will not be easy.

This year the state budget is to be balanced. This means that subsidies will be covered not through additional money printing but through taxes. This signifies, on the one hand, an inevitable increase in retail prices for many products, especially, in the case of those where state monopoly provides considerable incomes for the state treasury, namely, spirits and cigarettes (prices for these goods are to grow by 17 percent in 1987).

Revenues from enterprises will all have to grow, especially from taxes on above-norm wage outlays. Last but not least, sanctions will have to be sharpened against those enterprises which take advantage of subsidies while displaying clear lack of thriftiness (this should concern not only lowering but at times even withdrawing subsidies completely).

PZPR COMMISSION ON ROLE OF 'BASIC' CELLS

LD270031 Warsaw PAP in English 2147 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 26 -- The Presidium of the PUWP Central Audit and Review Commission (CKKR) met here today to look at the results of a study conducted by CKKR audit teams on the role of the PUWP Basic Party Cells (POP) and local party organizations in counteracting negative phenomena in work establishments.

The Presidium also reviewed a report on the activities and decisions made by the CKKR with regard to the results of the worker-and-peasant inspection on the correctness of the allocation of municipal and cooperative apartments, the functioning of local trade during the harvest season and the functioning of agricultural produce procurement centres in 1986.

The participants also acquainted themselves with information on the decision-making, control and preventive educational activities of CKKR teams, as well as of local control and review commissions. In the second part of 1986 the latter investigated and ruled on the cases of 2,287 party members. Furthermore, they held 1,296 warning talks and suspended 76 persons in their membership rights.

RAKOWSKI MEETS FRG YOUTH DELEGATION

LD092333 Warsaw PAP in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 9 -- To seek possibilities and ways for youth's participation in the difficult process of normalization of Polish-FRG relations has been set as a task by participants in the 2nd Youth Forum Poland-FRG, which starts its debates in Gdansk on Wednesday.

"This is a continuation of discussion started nine years ago, at the first meeting of Polish and FRG youth in Bonn, which was of great significance for the policy of agreement and detente," said Jurgen Axer, the head of the delegation of the Federal Council of FRG's Youth (OBJR).

The FRG youth delegation met here today with Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski. While discussing some aspects of the situation in Poland stemming from the crisis of the early 1980's, Rakowski pointed to the progressing socio-political stabilization and deeper realism in society's attitude to reality. Rakowski underscored great significance of contacts between young Poles and Germans. As great attainment of the FRG's youth, Rakowski recognized the creation of an international house of meetings on the site of former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz set up in Oswiecim by the organization "Aktion SUEHN-ZEICHEN Friedensdienste" (Panance Action).

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER SEND GREETINGS TO CSSR

AU061150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 87 p 2

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary and State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to their CSSR counterparts marking the anniversary of their treaties of friendship and cooperation.

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and CSSR president, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR government, in Prague:

The PPR and the CSSR signed a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance 40 years ago. A new treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance that the PPR and the CSSR signed 20 years later was further proof of the consolidation of the fraternal relations between our peoples and countries.

Dear Comrades: On occasion of these anniversaries, which are of momentous significance for our mutual relations, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR Government, and the Polish people we wish to convey to you our cordial and fraternal greetings and best wishes for the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the CSSR peoples.

The conclusion of the two treaties was an expression of the common fates and most vital interests of our two peoples, who have been neighbors since time immemorial, a fact that was once again strongly reaffirmed during the difficult years of our joint struggle against German fascism. The ideological unity of our two parties, our socialist construction, and our fraternal relations with the USSR and other socialist community countries within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA constitute unshakable foundations on which our friendship and comprehensive cooperation continue to develop frankly and for the benefit of our peoples.

The past decades have clearly confirmed the two treaties' importance and their great role in developing and consolidating Polish-CSSR relations. The cooperation between our parties and countries and the friendship between our peoples are important to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to the consolidation and acceleration of socialist construction in our countries.

Our militant commitment favors further intensification of the combined political and economic integration of the socialist countries, the defense of peace, the strengthening of international security, and the actions against the policy of confrontation, revisionism, and revenge and stems from our combination of ideological principles and national interests, and helps support the efforts to strengthen peace in Europe.

We are deeply convinced that the development and implementation of our ambitious plans for cooperation well into the next century will greatly help to accelerate our countries' socioeconomic development.

On these anniversaries of such importance we extend to the fraternal CSSR people our wishes for further successes in realizing the 17th CPCZ Congress resolutions and for the blossoming of your socialist fatherland.

Judging by our experience of the 40 years of joint activities in favor of the comprehensive development of Polish-CSSR cooperation and friendship, we are most profoundly convinced they will continue to consolidate for the benefit of our peoples, socialism, and peace.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and the PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

CEAUSESCU WELCOMED IN NEW DELHI BY SINGH, GANDHI

AU092128 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Delhi AGERPRES, March 9, 1987 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Mme Elena Ceausescu started an official visit to friendship in India on March 9, as guests of that country's President Zail Singh, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Valentin Ceausescu participates in the visit.

Romania's president is accompanied by Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, and Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs.

On arrival at the airport in the Indian capital that was flying the state flags of the two countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were most friendly [as received] greeted by the president of India, by the Indian prime minister, who most warmly welcomed them.

Other Indian officials as well, and the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to India were present at the airport in Delhi.

Answering the request of the journalists present at the airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the visit and at the talks he would conduct in India, and addressed the friendly Indian people wishes of progress, welfare and peace.

After the official welcoming ceremony, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people accompanied by the hosts drove to the residence assigned to them.

At the "Rashtrapati Blavan" Palace President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with President Zail Singh. On that occasion as well, the confidence was expressed that the new summit meeting would account for a moment of utmost importance in the history of the Romanian-Indian relations, in their development in the interests of the two peoples, of international peace and collaboration.

PUBLIC ENDORSES GORBACHEV'S NEW ARMS PROPOSAL

AU061429 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Mar 87 p 4

[V. Alexandrescu article: "For a Europe of Peace, Without Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] The public in our country, together with that of the other European countries and the world at large, received the Soviet Union's important proposal regarding intermediate-range missiles in Europe with keen interest and profound approval. As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement stresses, the USSR proposes that the issue of intermediate-range missiles in Europe be separated from the block of problems regarding nuclear and space weapons, and that a separate accord in this area be concluded immediately. With praise and satisfaction, Romania believes this proposal is of particular significance, since its application would have extensive positive repercussions concerning a brake on the arms race, the safeguarding of Europe from the threat of catastrophe, the removal of the specter of the entire world's destruction, and the imparting of an impetus to a genuine process of detente on our continent and our planet as a whole.

Our party secretary general and president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has repeatedly emphasized with the utmost clarity that the existence of nuclear weapons poses the greatest danger in history to the whole of mankind and to the very existence of life on our planet. The elimination of this danger and the move to firm measures for nuclear disarmament constitute the most urgent imperative and fundamental issue of our time.

The untiring activity carried out by Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's numerous initiatives and proposals, and the persevering steps to renounce the planned deployment of new missiles are all known. With the same end in view, the Grand National Assembly, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and other representative forums in our country have adopted numerous appeals and calls to parliaments, political parties and civic organizations in Europe, the United States, and Canada. Socialist Romania has categorically reaffirmed the urgent need to stop this dangerous trend before it is too late. It has done so in the belief that the struggle to eliminate nuclear missiles from the European Continent must be continued with even greater efforts. In light of this imperative the Romanian people, together with all other Europeans, have hailed the closeness of positions noted at the Soviet-American talks in Iceland last fall and the agreement in principle on the USSR and the United States eliminating all their intermediate-range missiles in Europe over the next 5 years. This, in turn, would open up prospects for removing the specter of nuclear destruction hanging over Europe. Unfortunately, the possibilities that were once in view did not materialize. Various retreats and reinterpretations of statements took place, and the closeness of positions agreed upon came to nothing. Various reasons and connections were invoked, all of which led to retrenchment and deadlock. Given these conditions, negotiations under way in various forums for disarmament came to a standstill, the arms race intensified, new nuclear tests were conducted, and additional steps were taken to militarize space.

Under such circumstances, Socialist Romania publicly stated that if the deadlock were to be overcome, a start should be made in the fields or with problems where the most marked closeness of positions had previously been noted. Last October, only a few days after the Soviet-American meeting in Iceland, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We believe that the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe can be resolved without linking it to the whole package of problems. Thus, they can be dealt with separately. There are other problems which, indeed, are closely linked; we understand that quite well. However, in our view, we must not seek a completely global solution to all problems, but rather a step-by-step solution. One of these steps would be a settlement of the problem of eliminating missiles from Europe."

Through the Soviet Union's initiative the European peoples' great desire to remove the danger of nuclear missiles has a real chance.

It goes without saying that the conclusion of an accord on eliminating intermediate-range missiles in Europe would be a significant contribution to curbing the nuclear arms race and reducing weapons stockpiles on our continent and in the world at large. Accepting the Soviet proposal would eliminate a great destructive potential and erase the nightmare of nuclear destruction. This would create preconditions for establishing a Europe with genuine security and peace. After all, as our country has always emphasized, missiles and nuclear weapons do not and cannot ensure greater security. On the contrary, they produce greater insecurity. A cutback and the final elimination of those arsenals can only strengthen the general security of the peoples on this continent. In addition, it would give an impetus to disarmament measures and to steps in other fields, including limits on conventional, chemical, and space weapons. At the same time, solving the problem of missiles in Europe would positively influence the political atmosphere on the continent and throughout the world, and would surely increase international trust.

All this should make us realize how tremendously important the withdrawal of intermediate-range missiles in Europe is for the whole of mankind. With good reason one can say that humanity has reached a decisive point: Either the arms race continues, rapidly increasing the risk of a confrontation with incalculable consequences, or the imperatives of today will be understood and the parties involved will reach agreements on nuclear disarmament. The proposal made by the USSR is the easiest and most realistic link in this area; it refers to a field in which the Soviet-American positions in Reykjavik were very close.

In this spirit, the Romanian public expects the United States to respond postively to the Soviet Union's proposal, in the interests of peace and security throughout Europe and the world. There is no objective reason why this latest Soviet proposal should be rejected. If in the past the United States of America and other NATO countries argued that the achievement of an accord had been hampered by linking the problem of Euro-missiles to that of strategic and space weapons, this contention now lacks any ground. We expect, and it is absolutely necessary for this great opportunity to be taken, not wasted. It is necessary to act with a sense of responsibility to satisfy peoples' expectations.

The widespread postive response which the new Soviet proposal received and continues to receive is particularly significant. Political figures, heads of state and government, ministers, and leading representatives of public opinon have highlighted the realistic and constructive nature of this proposal and voiced their support for its. Similarly, broad circles of the American public have done the same. There is now a great opportunity to reduce the nuclear danger, and this chance should not be thrown away. People will judge the attitude of those with whom this responsibility lies not by their words, but by their deeds -- deeds being the only yardstick of respect for the major interests and requirements of peace and disarmament.

This is why it is clearly in the interest of all European peoples to support the new Soviet proposals and to act toward a rapid conclusion of an accord on the problem of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This, in turn, would pave the way to freeing this continent of nuclear weapons. As the Romanian press agency -- AGERPRES -- stressed in its statement, our country, State Council, government, and people will do all they can to contribute to the quick signing of such an agreement, and express hope that all necessary efforts will be continued by both countries, and by all states and peace-loving peoples in Europe and the world, to secure appropriate accords on reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Our country voices its hope that reponsibility and lucidity will prevail, that reason will triumph, and that constructive action will be taken to achieve an accord on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, thus opening the way for an end to the nuclear danger in keeping with the peoples' expectations and their desire to live in a world of peace, security, and cooperation.

PRESS ON RESOLUTION OF NATIONALITY PROBLEM

AU041657 [Editorial Report] In the days preceding the plenary meetings of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality, held on 26 February in Bucharest, the Romanian press devoted increased attention to the "just and fair resolution of the nationality problem" in Romania. This was done through a large number of articles and reports on the "RCP's correct policy concerning nationalities living side by side."

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21-26 February and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23-26 February began carrying an average of two articles a day each on this topic. These items eventually took up part of page one and about half or even most of an inside page as the date of the plenary meetings approached, totaling between 3,000 and 7,000 words per edition.

The series of articles on the minority question is opened by a piece by Iosif Boda in SCINTEIA of 21 February entitled "A Scientific and Profoundly Humanistic Policy of Ensuring Full Equality of Rights for All Citizens of the Fatherland". A follow-up to this story is printed by SCINTEIA the next day, 22 February. In these articles, the author emphasizes "the essential role of the harmonious development of the forces of production and the material base" to ensure "equal rights for all citizens." To illustrate the "democracy" of Romanian society, the author gives figures and "concrete examples" to prove that the Hungarian and German nationalities "are represented in all leadership bodies in accordance with their percentage in the country's overall population."

These two themes permeate all material devoted to the nationality issue as well as the major speech made on this topic by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the joint meeting of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality on 27 February, in Bucharest. The nationality question is discussed by the dailies both in the context of the Romanian "revolutionary workers democracy," which ensures the "authentic participation of all citizens, regardless of nationality, in running all activities," and as part of the policy of "judiciously distributing the forces of production throughout the country" to ensure the equal development of all counties, including those with differing nationalities.

As an illustration of the "wise and fair party policy" on the nationality question, SCINTEIA of 22 February devotes parts of pages one and two to the achievements of Bihor County; SCINTEIA of 25 February carries on page 4 three articles ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 words on socioeconomic accomplishments in three other Transylvanian counties -- Mures, Covasna, and Brasov, -- stressing the "brotherhood and close unity of thoughts and deeds" of all "sons of the fatherland, regardless of nationality." ROMANIA LIBERA on 24 February assigns the bulk of page 2 to the strong economic development of Covasna County and the "expansion of education and culture in the native tongues of nationalities living side by side." Under the common headline "Our Socialist Democracy -- Broad Framework for Guaranteeing and Exercising Civil Rights," ROMANIA LIBERA on 25 February devotes almost all of page 2 to reportage and interviews from Harghita County. Signed by two correspondents, Petre Mihai Bacanu and Dumitru Bujdoiu, the articles deal with the tremendous progress made in the past 20 years by this county, "the industrial production of which is today 50 times higher than in 1950," and with the equal flourishing of the diverse cultures found in these areas.

Under the common headline "Our Party Policy, a Scientific and Profoundly Humanist Policy -- Equal in Rights and Duties in the Common Fatherland, Socialist Romania," SCINTEIA of 26 February gives over the whole of page 3 to articles on the nationality question within Romania's "socialist democracy." Three of the pieces are written by prominent Hungarian officials. In a 1,000-word article entitled "United in Thoughts and Deeds, for the Continuous Progress of the Country and Our Own Happiness," Iosif Szasz, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Caras-Severin RCP County Committee, writes that the nationality problem has been "correctly resolved in Socialist Romania." The key issue now for "the Romanian working people of Hungarian and German nationality" is to "implement the party program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and to guarantee the country's progress toward communism." He emphasizes the need to "firmly reject all slanders from abroad and any attempts to sow hatred between the sons of our great family, the Romanian people."

He warns against "attempts at ideological diversion and disinformation" launched by "reactionary imperialist circles from a number of capitalist countries," and against "the distortion of truth and our national history" by "certain pseudo-historians serving the same interests." The author concludes by stating: "We totally reject nationalist, chauvinist, revisionist, and revanchist concepts" and "all efforts to interfere in the domestic affairs of our fatherland."

In a 1,000-word article entitled "Active and Responsible Participation in the Leadership of the Socialist Society," Alexandru Koppandi, member of the RCP Central Committee and member of the Bureau of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, discusses the "superior type of social system" being built in Romania, which ensures "the democratic representation of each nationality at all levels of our revolutionary workers democracy in accordance with its share of the overall population." The author emphasizes that "participating with equal rights in the management of society," the working people of Hungarian nationality indignantly reject the "unsolicited attempts of certain foreigners who pose as their defenders," and adds that "the working people of Hungarian nationality are the only ones entitled to speak on their own behalf."

In another 1,000-word article, "A Great and Historic Revolutionary Achievement -- The Unflinching Unity Around the Party," Iuliu Fejes, member of the RCP Central Committee, secretary of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, and first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of Harghita County People's Council, warns against any revival of "former bourgeois nationalism" and "certain reactionary ideas encouraged from abroad." He stresses that the nationalities living side by side in Romania "enjoy true equality that does not stem from mere statements or administrative documents, but rather from concrete and real conditions created for the equal participation of all citizens in the great work of building the common socialist fatherland."

RCP's COMAN RECEIVED BY CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

AU071805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 07 Mar 87

[Text] Nicosia AGERPRES, 7/03/1987 -- The president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who conveyed him warm greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Mme Elena Ceausescu as well as wishes of peace and prosperity for the friendly Cypriot people.

Thanking for the message, the president of the Republic of Cyprus requested that warmest greetings and wishes of further successes in their activity for the Romanian people's benefit and in the interests of international peace and collaboration be conveyed to Romania's president and Mme Elena Ceausescu on behalf of Mme Mimi Kiprianou and on his own behalf.

President Spiros Kiprianou recalled with satisfaction his interviews and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, which have been of great significance in the development of friendly and cooperative ties between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cyprus.

During the talk on the occasion, the two countries' determination was reiterated to deepen and diversify bilateral links as well as their collaboration in the interests of peace and disarmament, of the building of new-type relations in the international life.

Coman Attends EDEK Congress

AU071627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0652 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 7/3/1987 -- The president of the Socialist Party of Cyprus (EDEK) Vasos Lissaridhis, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represents the RCP to the Fifth EDEK Congress.

The EDEK president was conveyed a cordial salute from RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes of success in the party's activity.

Thanking, Vasos Lissaridhis requested that warm greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness, of further successes at head of the RCP and the Romanian state be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The EDEK president referred with satisfaction to his talks with the RCP and Romanian state leader during his recent visit to Romania, and thanked for President Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent support to the efforts for a peaceful, negotiated solution to the Cyprus issue, for the guaranteeing of Cyprus' independence and sovereignty, of its unity and territorial integrity, and its status of a nonaligned country.

RCP'S STOIAN MEETS AKEL LEADER IN CYPRUS

AU092203 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Nicosia AGERPRES, 09-03-1987 -- Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People - AKEL of Cyprus, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion, the former was conveyed a warm message of friendship and wishes of good health and personal happiness from RCP general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, the AKEL general secretary asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed warm greetings and wishes of good health, of new successes in his activity at head of the RCP and Romanian state.

During the talk held on the occasion, stress was laid on the fine relations between the two parties and the mutual wish to further develop them, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the promotion of the cause of peace, disarmament, socialism and progress.

REPORTAGE ON DIZDAREVIC VISIT TO VENEZUELA

Meets With Consalvi

LD090125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2217 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Caracas, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Venezuela and Yugoslavia dominated the exhaustive and friendly talks which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had today with his host, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi.

The interlocutors agreed that nothing hampered the two sides' bilateral relations and that the two countries had many things in common. Because good relations are conducive to wider cooperation, the two ministers view current cooperation as being below realistic potentials. This is particularly true of economic cooperation, whose promotion was discussed in great detail. In this context, reference was made to a number of ways in which it could be promoted, such as increasing trade turnover and Yugoslavia's participation in Venezuela's long-term economic projects. The two sides also referred to possible contribution by Yugoslav scientific, research, and manufacturing organizations to Venezuela's development projects in agriculture, food production, and transport. The possibility of joint investments was also mentioned.

The two ministers recognized the need for concluding, as soon as possible, a trade agreement and establishing a mixed committee to oversee economic cooperation.

In the talks, particular attention was paid to Venezuela's and Yugoslavia's cooperation with other developing countries in the sphere of technological development. Attention was drawn to the devastating effect of the two countries' lagging behind the so-called "third scientific and technological revolution." Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dizdarevic and Foreign Minister Consalvi also stressed the need for improving relations between Yugoslavia and Venezuela in a number of other areas: culture, education, science, and sports.

The two ministers also agreed on the need to further promote political relations, which are on a firm foundation due to the mutual visits.

Finally, Dizdarevic and Consalvi considered the state of international relations and other issues of mutual interest. On this occasion the issue of foreign debts, which has entered a new dramatic era with Brazil's recent moratorium, could hardly have been avoided during the talks. As both ministers agreed, only radical changes in the existing repayment terms -- that is, changes in interest rates and the repayment period -- would make it possible for foreign debts to be repaid. Another condition for debt repayment is accelerated development of developing countries. The possibility of investing a portion of foreign debt in economies of debtor countries, which, it is believed, would increase their capacity to service debts, was mentioned as a possible solution.

The two ministers expressed their belief that the upcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries in Georgetown would extend full support for democratic trends in Latin America and insist on every country's right to choose its own development path freely without foreign interference or pressure.

Both the content and atmosphere of the talks reiterated the high level of friendly relations between Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Received by Lusinchi

LD092243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Caracas, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of Venezuela, today received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the talks, dominated by the issue of bilateral relations, the two sides agreed on the great potential for their advancement. The need was emphasized for a trade agreement to be concluded soon and a mixed committee for economic cooperation formed.

In the section of the talks on the international situation, attention was focused on the situation in both Latin and Central America. The Contadora Group initiative was assessed as the only sensible way of achieving a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America. The interlocutors gave their full support to democratic trends in Latin America.

Both sides believe that identical views will be fully promoted at the coming ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in Georgetown.

Attention was also drawn to the heavy burden of foreign indebtedness which, in both sides' view, could be resolved by altering existing repayment terms and by allowing the developing countries to invest a portion of their export earnings in economic reconstruction and development. The importance of developing countries cooperating in the spheres of science and technology so they will not lag behind the rest of the world was emphasized. Full support was also given to integrational trends in Latin America which reiterate the continent's increased independence and self-reliance.

President Jaime Lusinchi accepted with great pleasure the renewed invitation to visit Yugoslavia. With chosen words he praised Yugoslavia's role in the Nonaligned Movement and in the struggle for more equitable economic relations. Although Yugoslavia is a full member of the Nonaligned Movement and Venezuela has the status of an observer, the two sides noted the identity of views on all vital international issues and about their lasting commitment to independent development for all nations.

The reception given by the Venezuelan president was also attended by Yugoslav Ambassador in Caracas Milan Vukos.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic is expected to meet President of the Congress Reinaldo Leonardo Mora and Defense Minister Jose Rafael Cardozo Grimaldi. At the meeting with the defense minister, the federal secretary will be accompanied by Colonel Branko Cadja, Yugoslav military attache in Caracas.

Exchanges Toasts With Consalvi

LD090124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2215 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Caracas, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of Venezuela Jaime Lusinchi today made an unusual gesture not envisaged by protocol when he attended a luncheon given by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi for Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The most prominent figures from Venezuela's political, cultural, and economic life, including President of the Congress Reinaldo Leonardo Mora, were presented at the Foreign Ministry headquarters at Casa Amarillo.

The luncheon was also attended by the chiefs of all three branches of Venezuela's Armed Forces, members of the diplomatic corps, and the Yugoslav Embassy staff in Venezuela.

In a brief improvised welcoming speech, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Consalvi expressed his great pleasure at being able to welcome the Yugoslav federal secretary in Caracas.

Venezuela and Yugoslavia, he said, share many common interests, primarily in safeguarding peace and all countries' right to free and independent development. He also spoke of the two countries' successful cooperation within the Group of 77 and in all other bodies where the developing countries pursue their struggle for just and equitable economic relations. The Venezuelan foreign minister stressed that foreign debts were an enormous burden on developing countries, slowing and even hampering their development. The Venezuelan foreign minister displayed specific knowledge of Yugoslav literature by referring to the Essay on a Liberator, the inspiration for which Ivo Andric obtained from South America's great liberator, Simon Bolivar.

In reply to an exceptionally warm toast, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic first thanked President Jaime Lusinchi for "honoring the meeting of old friends" by his presence.

Dizdarevic said relations between Venezuela and Yugoslavia were not hampered by problems but that actual ties, particularly in the economic sphere, were lagging behind political relations. Explaining Yugoslavia's commitment to nonalignment, he said that there was no other choice for those countries wanting to decide their future independently.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs expressed hope that President Lusinchi would soon visit Yugoslavia, where as he put it, he would be received as a dear and welcomed guest.

Visit Jointly Assessed

LD092256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2014 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Caracas, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- The visit by the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizadrevic to Venezuela and the talks he had with his counterpart, Simon Alberto Consalvi, provided an opportunity for exchanging views on a number of political issues of common interest and on ways of expanding economic cooperation. In the absence of an official statement, this assessment of the visit was jointly made by members of the Venezuelan and Yugoslav delegations.

The talks reaffirmed the two countries' commitment to principles of the UN Charter, which are identical to principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente and agree with the desire for dialogue on the basis of equality, justice, and mutual respect.

The two ministers also examined the international economic situation and problems of foreign indebtedness, as well as increasing protectionism which is having an adverse effect on international trade as a whole.

During the exchange of views on disarmament, the two sides stressed the need for negotiations reducing the amount of weapons, thus leading to a more secure world.

The two sides expressed firm belief in the usefulness of the Nonaligned Movement's actions. Yugoslavia has the status of a full member and Venezuela of an observer in the Nonaligned Movement.

The importance was also stressed of a resolute struggle by the international community against illegal drug trafficking. Readiness was expressed to cooperate within international bodies and the need recognized for concluding an international convention which will be negotiated in the United Nations this month.

The two sides gave their full support to the Contadora Group's peaceful initiative and promotion of democratic trends in Latin America.

The favorable development in bilateral relations on the basis of mutual trust and respect was noted with satisfaction. In addition, both sides said they were prepared to invest efforts to further boost and expand these relations. Work on a trade agreement and on setting up a mixed committee for economic cooperation will be speeded up accordingly.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic expressed hope that during the Venezuelan president's trip to Yugoslavia, at least part of the attention and hospitality accorded him during his official visit to Venezuela would be reciprocted.

SUNDIC VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF EUROMISSILE ACCORD

LD091610 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Mikhail Sundic commentary]

[Text] On the whole Moscow is satisfied with the U.S. reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to remove medium-range missiles from Europe. In a noteworthy commentary, PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee, writes that Mikhail Gorbachev's idea has met with such a previously unmatched positive reaction that the question immediately arises as to whether there is not too much optimism in all this. Let us remember that President Reagan has, on two occasions, spoken of Mikhail Gorbachev's idea, and on both occasions positively. Something like this has not happened since the two superpowers started negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles in Europe and the demilitarization of space.

Proceeding precisely from this fact, PRAVDA asks whether things have started to change, recalling at the same time that the two superpowers, on the occasion of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik, were close to reaching an agreement on removing missiles from Europe until pressures from various quarters on President Reagan made this impossible. The organ of the CPSU Central Committee does not exclude the possibility that there will be such pressures this time, too. Anyway, before President Reagan responded positively to Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative, two views opposing his own were heard. General Rogers, commander of NATO Forces in Europe, believes that removing medium-range missiles from Europe could be acceptable only provided there is a reduction and balancing of conventional, chemical, and nuclear tactical weapons on the continent.

The possibility should not be excluded that Gen Rogers, regardless of his imminent retirement, is speaking in the name of the Pentagon. His views had a crucial influence on the attitude of President Reagan at Reykjavik, when, in the assessment of many, the chance of the century was missed for the two superpowers to reach an agreement on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missile weapons in Europe. Gen Rogers has been joined in his stance by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who believes that Western Europe cannot remain without the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella. Regardless of the course and outcome of the Soviet-U.S. talks, France will continue to develop its nuclear forces.

Both of these statements — by Rogers and by Chirac — can be taken as a reliable intimation that the negotiations on Gorbachev's proposal, regardless of Reagan's positive stance, will not go at all smoothly. In Western Europe and the United States there are very influential forces which are not interested in any kind of agreement between Moscow and Washington. PRAVDA quoted — and not by chance — the negative experience in Reykjavik when an agreement on missiles was within reach but never came about because, at the last momemt, Reagan had second thoughts about putting his signature on the already prepared agreement.

However, despite all the doubts, Moscow is hoping this time more than ever that an agreement on the removal of missiles from Europe is possible. In any case, Moscow has never said that the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykajavik was in vain.

MEAT, SUGAR, COOKING OIL PRICE HIKES SET

LD091915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Secretariat for Information has announced that from 10 March, the price of sugar is to go up by 17.5 percent per kilogram, cooking oil by 10 percent, while on average a kilogram of meat will cost 17.6 percent more. The present price increae has been approved by the FEC as a means of securing regular supplies and improving the difficult position facing producers.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON NATIONALISM IN UROSEVAC

AU091108 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[M. Antic Report: "The Right Way — Real Economy"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 4 Mar -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and Desimir Jeftic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, together with a group of the FEC members visited Kosovo today. [passage omitted]

Healing Wounds in Time [subhead]

You yourself said, stressed Mikulic in his talks held in Urosevac, that your political situation is complex, that the enemy continues to act from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and that the process of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is being continued. This nationalist evil, as you can see, is spreading and is very difficult to eliminate; therefore we must continuously work on this question. All forms of violence against people, particularly violence based on nationalism, must be foreign to our circumstances. We must oppose this and all other forms of violence in the most decisive way.

We must persistently and continually develop and cultivate brotherhood and unity. We have great experience and good results in doing that. However, due to our mistakes some nationalist, irredentist, and other tendencies which I must admit are causing us great political damage, have recently come to the surface. We will be fairly busy healing many open wounds; but, nobody else but us can heal them. It would be better if we started immediately with the right measures, rather than let the bleeding go on for a long time. [passage omitted]